NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE HOSTILE ARMIES IN MOVEMENT. THE TURKS AGAIN DEFEATED BY THE MONTENE-GRINS.

The Russians are concentrating at Simuitza, but the Danube at that place is still swollen Their forces continue to display great activity at that and other points in the section bounded by the Rivers Aluta and Vede. The Montenegrins have defeated the Turks in a desperate battle near Spuz.

IMPORTANT BATTLE IN ARMENIA. THE TURKS DEFEATED-MUKHTAR PASHA IN A CRITICAL POSITION.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877. The Dally Telegraph's special from Delibaba |on the road from Bayazid to Erzerum] confirms the report that the Turks suffered a severe defeat in Saturday's battle. The engagement commenced at 6 in the morning and lasted till noon.

The Turks were outflanked by the Russian artillery, and their discomfiture was completed by a cavalry charge on both sides.

The Turks fought with great heroism, but their ammunition failed. They were overwhelmed by an artillery fire directed from a position which raked their whole front. The Turks lost 350 prisoners and 1,000 killed and wounded.

Mukhtar Pasha is still in a critical position at Khorem Dazee. Two British attachés who were watching the operations were in considerable dan-

Sir Arnold Kemble was chased by the Cossacks, who magined he was in command of the Turks, and Capt. Norman was slightly hurt by the splinter of a

THE MONTENEGRIN WAR. THE MONTENEGRIN LEADER INCOMPETENT - THE

ARMY IN DISORDER.

London, Wednesday, June 20, 1877. A dispatch from Ostrok says the opinion in the Montenegria army is very strong against Vukovies, the leader to whom the defense of the Duga Pass was intrusted. He is charged with utter incapacity. Some battahous received no orders whatever, and after the retreat from Kristacs all conesion of the army seemed lost.

THE TURKS DEFEATED NEAR SPUZ.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877. Renter's telegram, dated Cettinje, June 20, says: "The Montenegrins state that they defeated the Turks to-day in a sangumary battle near Spuz.' [This place is on the southern frontier of Montenegro The military operations there are unconnected with the fighting in the Duga Pass or near Nicsics.]

THE DANUBIAN ARMY.

THE DANUBE STILL GREATLY SWOLLEN-RUSSIAN AND TURKISH TEOOPS MOVING.

London, Wednesday, June 20, 1877. From the Danubian seat of war various correspondents report considerable activity on the part of the Russians in the section of country bounded on the east and west by the rivers Vede and Aluta respectively. They are concentrating at Simuitza, but the river immediately opposite that place has greatly overflowed its banks.

The prevalent opinion still seems to point to Nikopolis as the crossing place. The Turks on their side of the river are also moving troops actively.

An outrage upon a German subject is reported from Roumania. The victim, whose name is Henoch, is a merchant of Berlin. Being an accidental acquaintance of Kraut, the Hessian nobleman and aileged spy, reported recently to have been executed, he was seized at Bucharest, imprisoned for 12 days, and treated with the greatest indignity and eruelty. Herr Henoch has appealed in strong terms to the German Chancellor for justice.

Berlin, Wednesday, June 20, 1877 The Provincial Correspondence, reviewing the course of the war, says: "The presence of the Czar at Ploiesti has done much to restrain Servia's disposition to participate in the war, and further com-plications have thus been avoided." This is regarded as a very reassuring official statement.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Loxpon, Wednesday, June 20, 1877. A Berlin dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The teams demanded by Mendelssohn & Co. for the loan to Russia have caused serious disappointment at St. Petersburg. The Russian Minister of Finance is much censured for agreeing to them. The transaction is reported to have provoked the Czar's personal displeasure.

A GREAT GUN PURCHASED.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, June 20, 1877. The Russian Government has purchased the monster Krupp gun which was made for the Philadel-phia Exhibition. The destination of the weapon is un-known, but there is talk of placing it upon some vessel at Nikolaicff and using it against the Turkish ironclads

BRITISH SPECULATORS DISTURBED.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 20, 1877. The Stock Exchange, which was stagnant, has been somewhat disquieted since the recirculation of a story to the effect that the Government is about to ask Parisament for £5,000,000 for war expenses. The rumor originated in Paris.

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS. THE TURKISH LIBERAL IN LONDON. Midhat Pasha is leading a quiet life in London. He receives visitors till 1 o'clock, takes a drive in the afternoon, dines at 7, and retires early. He sits on the balcony of his hotel at Blackfriars and watches the crowds that frequent the embankment. Four months ago this distinguished idler thought he was the strongest man in the Ottoman Endpire. He had counseled the Sul tan to reject the demands of the six great Powers of Europe, and had forced him to promulgate a new constitution. One Sunday afternoon he was blown away like a pith-ball by a breath of the Sultan. He has traveled from Naples to Paris and London as a simple tourist, anxious to see the great capitals of civilization and to esanxions to see the great capitals of civilization and to es-cape observation. A correspondent of *The London Times*, who has had a long talk with him, says that he speaks and claimed that valley as their own unceded of the promulgation of the Turkish Constitution as the great achievement of his life. He is convinced that a national sentiment has shown itself in Turkey, not a senmon to Christians and Mussulmans. The promulgation of the Constitution coincided, he says, with the Conference, but it was not inspired by that meeting. It was

A PRINCE IN THE RANKS.

Prince Tserteleff, second secretary of the Russian Embassy at Constantinopic, who accompanied Gen. Ignation on his trip to England, has resigned his Situation in the diplomatic corps and voluntered for the Varas a common soldier. He is now serving on outpost duty along the Danube as a cavalryman in the dragoons. and is so suppored and rough-skinned that a correspondent of The London News has told him that he looks like a butcher boy. The Prince says that he likes military life better than he expected, although he finds it pretty hard work to keep his arms and acconterments clean; and to get on and off his horse, which, in addition to himself, carries behind the saddle, part of a tent, a sack of cats, a binoket, a frying-pan, a tea-kettle, and a large bundle of hay, together with various other things that are considered useful in a soldier's life. He has been under fire three or four times already, and has been over the Danthe once on a reconnoitering expedition. When he reached Kischeneff in his private's uniform he nearly starved to death. According to the regulations a soldier place where he would be likely to meet an officer. The Prince had not joined his regiment, and was not drawing gations, and be could not get anything to eat in any public grations, and be could not get anything to eat in any public feature. He went wandering about the streets, like a Confinally agreed to go to the reservation. On the Sth of

stantinople dog, picking up a meal wherever he could find one, until the correspondent shared a room in a hotel with him. The Prince is not only young, handsome, and elever; he also writes novels.

THE WAR IN IDAHO.

REPULSE OF THE TROOPS.

CAPT. THELLER AND TWENTY-SEVEN SOLDIERS KILLED-INDIANS CHASING THE FLEBING SOL-DIERS-COWARDICE OF THE INDIAN ALLIES-MASSACRES ON SALMON RIVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20 .- A press dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says The Oregonian has received the following special dispatch:

MOUNT IDAHO, June 16-8 p. m. There is sad news to-night via Florence, from Salmon River. The killed so far as known are "Dick" Dehine, Henry Eifers, Robert Bland, Henry Strawbridge, Houry Mason, C. H. Brenen, Jack Manuel, Samuel Benedict, James Baker, "Pat" Brace, Victor Oulds, and Joseph The mortally wounded-William George. The wounded-L. Day, George Moon, and Mrs. Morton. So far as reported no women and children were killed on the Salmon River. John Chamberlain and child were

Troops arrived here to night. Indians left this afternoon intending to cross the Salmon. They will probably go towerd Willow Valley and commit depredations. They have a large band of horses belonging to the people here. They will doubtless be pursued by the settlers. Chief Joseph and other renegades that compose the

LATER.-June 19, 9 a. m.-Commanding officer at Fort Lapwai, Col. Perry, with his command and some volume teers engaged the Indians at White Bird about daylight. They were fighting about three hours, and were repulsed with heavy loss of men and horses. Some of the men who have returned estimate the loss in killed and

wounded at sixty men.
Since writing the above Col. Perry has come in safe, but we hear Capt. Weller and Capt. Trimble are both missing, and are supposed to have been killed. The peo-ple here have a good fort and have no fear of the town.

LATER-JUNE 18.-Williams, who brought these letters to Lewiston, says he was a scout in the fight. The engagement took place at the foot of White Bird Cafon, tend of at the head. Upon the first fire the Indian soldiers broke ranks and retreated. The efficers could not rally them and make them face the fire. The Indians pursued them about sixteen miles, firing upon them constantly. He states that the Indians have better guns than the troops, and their aim was deadly. From the first attack there were about 125 Indians in pursuit of The troops, all well mounted. After the fight the Indians held a grand war dance on the prairie. He says he and Kinford, another scout, who brought dispatches from Col. Perry to post, when off the road, about four miles north of the attacked by five Indians just as 'the moon' was going down. They intrenched themselves behind some sheltering rocks, Kinford strengthening their position and h firing 75 shots with his Henry rifle. The Indians then withdrew and the scouts came on without further

We have before us Gen. Howard's dispatch to Col. Wood, dated June 18, 11 a.m., giving the number of Col. Perry's command who have been killed. Killed and

nded number 27, including Capt. Theller. A letter from Father Cataldo, Roman Catholic priest. reports that the Indians are on Hangman's Creek and quiet at present, although many Nez Perces and Palouses

are there. This morning the steamer Almok arrived at Lewisten with 75 more soldiers, who proceeded to garrison a

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS VIOLATED BY WHITE SET-TLERS-JOSEPH'S AVERSION TO RESERVATION LIMITS-HISTORY OF NEGOTIATIONS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 20 .- Reports and corrependence on file in the Indian Bureau threw abundant light upon the cause of the Indian war in Idaho. It is he old story of aggression by the whites on lands which the savages believed to be by right their hunting grounds; of unavailing efforts by the Government to induce roying hands to live upon a reservation; of threats to employ force, and of a sudden and revengeful onthreak on the part of the Indians, attended by horrible massacres of settlers and their families. The end will be as it always is-interference by the troops, and a few skirmishes or battles in which sion of the Indians. The hostile savages belong chiefly 1855 an immense reservation was set apart for these Indians, lying chiefly in Idaho, but partly in Ocegon and Washington. It was unnecessarily large, and when white settlers began to make their way up the Snake River Valley from Oregon and began taking pos session of the fertile lands along the Snake and its tributaries, the Government determined to contract the reservation; and by treaty with the Indians established what is known as the Fort Lapwai Reservation nearly in the center of the eld one. It lies along the Clearwater River, and is about 30 miles long by 20 wide. Most of the Nez Perces came voluntarily upon the reservation, but there were several bands which refused to abandon their roving life. The largest of these bands, commanded by Young Joseph, remained in the region between the Snake River and the Grand territory, insisting that they did not take part in the council that formed the treaty. In 1873 the valley was set apart by Executive order for Indian occupation, but Joseph and his band showed no inclination to remain there, and wandered over the adjacent country. The land was fertile, settlers came in, and a few sections were regularly surveyed. In 1875 the order was revoked. This prevoked Joseph, who insisted that the whites had no right there and the land belonged to him Difficulties arose and were aggravated by the murder by white men of one of Joseph's band.

In February last Agent Montieth, in charge of the Nez Perces, induced Joseph to come in and have another talk. He promised to settle all his followers on good farms, and to supply them with seed and agricultural implements. Joseph replied: "I have been taking with the whites for many years about the land question, and it is strange they cannot understand me. The country they claim belonged to my father, and when he died it was given to me and my people. I will not leave it unless I am compelled to." The agent gave Joseph until

April 1 to come on to the reservation peaceably.

Nothing more was done until the 3d of May, when
Joseph with a part of his roving band came in again and held another conference with the agent and with Gen. Howard, who had command of the troops in that region with headquarters at Lewiston. Mr. Montieth told the Indians that talks were at an end, and they must say whether they would go on the reservation or compel the Government to force them there with the troops. Gen. Howard concurred with what the agent said. The next day White Bird and other chiefs of smaller bands arrived. One chief named Foo'what'hoo'e'o'ti was quite violent in his appeals to the other chicis to dissuade violent in his appeals to the other chiefs to dissuade them from setting on the reservation. It was seen that nothing could be done unless he was silenced, so he was arrested and put in the guard-house. After that the negotiations progressed satisfactorfly, and the Indians joint of the progressing the statement of the progressing th

May Gen. Howard went with Joseph and other Indians up the Lapwai Valley and selected homes for Joseph's band. On the 9th Gen. Howard and Agent Monteith proceeded with White Bird to Kaimah, dians chose their lands on the following day. The party returned and appointed a coun il for the 14th to make the final settlements. Joseph on this occasion said that he wanted to go to Kaimah and settle on lands near White Bird. This was assented to. Passes were given him, good for 30 days, to

gather up his stock and move his effects to the reservation, Gen. Howard keeping the troops in readiness to use force if the Indians appeared disposed to back out. The last information received from Agent Montieth was that he believed that Joseph would act in good faith, because his band had aiready begun to swim their horses across the Snake River, as if starting for the reservation. It would seem, with characteristic Indian treachery, Joseph determined to take the war path instead of settling down at farming, and that he used his 30 days to engage with other roving bands and induce them to join him in an assault upon the white settlers. While ap-

parently moving toward the reservation, he suddenly fell upon the settlements along the Salmon River and on Camas Prairie, and surprised and massacred the defenseess pioneers. Joseph's band numbered less than 100 wairiors, but with the bands of White Bird and other petty chiefs it is supposed that he assembled a force of 200 or 300 fighting men. These Indians are by no means the lowest order of savages. Joseph and his brother about 60 horses each, and his band is reported by Agent Montieth to possess about 2,000 horses and 150 head of eattle. They are armed with breech-loading Henry and Spencer rifles and United States carbines. Much of the trouble with them is be lieved by the agent to grow om of their peculiar belief that their leaders can hold communion with spirits and cause the death of any Indian that does not follow their teachings. Gen. Sherman, when asked to-day for his opinion as to the seriousness of the outbreak, replied that he thought the troops would get it in hand in if few days. He did not believe that the war would spread to other tribes, and regarded it only as a local outbreak.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

ALL AVAILABLE FORCES ON THE PACIFIC ORDERED TO GEN. HOWARD'S ASSISTANCE-AUTHORITY FOR ENROLLING 500 VOLUNTEERS-NO LATER NEWS FROM CAPI. PERRY'S COMPANY.

Washington, June 20.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to-day in receipt of the following telegram from the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, June 16, via

Walla Walla, June 19:

Non-treaty Indians commenced hostilities on the 14th inst. Up to date 29 settlers are reported marriered and four Indians killed. G n. Howard is in command. The lossities are about 100 strong. They are reported to have gone to the Salmon River country, and are making for the Weyser [Geysers H], in Southern Idaho. Troops are in pursuit about 12 nours behind. The reservation Indians are true to the Government. A company is formed under the head chief, and is protecting [the settlement of Kamiah and the employes. No news from the Indians north of here. Warkins (Inspector).

MONTEITH (Indian Agent).

The following telegrams in regard to the Indian troubles in Idaho were received at the War Department this morning from Gen. McDowell, commanding the

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.

Gen. Sherman, Washington:
The steamer California reached Fort Townsend this merving with all the troops from Alaska. I have ordered them to go to Lewiston on Friday merning. Gen. Sully

will go to Lewiston by that boat.

M. Dowell, Major-General.

San Francisco, Cal., June 19.

Gen. Sherman, Commanding Army United States, Wash

taglan, D. C.;
The following from Gen. Howard at Lapwai to his staff officer at Department headquarters has just been re-

ing telegram from Gov. Brayman of Idaho Territory:

Boise City, Idaho Territory, June 19, 1877.

To the Wor Department, Washington, D. C.:
A disastrous indian war has begun. There is no Territorial law creating militia, and only thirty regulars are here. I want authority to organize, mount and provision volunteers at Government charge. Immediate action is necessary. M. BRAYMAN, Governor of Idaho. To this telegram the Secretary replied that he had no authority to authorize him to organize, mount, and provision volunteers at Government expense, but that Gen. Howard had been fully instructed and clothed with all the authority the department can confer, and that he might furnish arms and ammunition as provided by law. Gen. Sherman also sent the following telegram to Gen.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, }

HEADQUAITERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1877.

Gen. I. McDowell. Commanding Military Division of
the Parific, San Francisco, Cal.
The Governor of Idaho tel-graphs to the Secretary of
War, asking authority to organize multia, and calling
for arms, ammunition, and supplies generally. The Secretary has answered that he has no authority to grant
the request, but that Gen. Howard will be authorized to
take the discretion, under the act approved July 3,
1876, muskets of the old pattern, not to exceed 56.0, and
ammunition under the amedianent approved March 3,
1877, not to exceed 50 rounds for each gun.

W. T. Sherman, General.

INDIAN MURDERS IN BRITISH AMERICA. San Francisco, June 20.-A press dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says news from the Rocky Mountain Camp of the Canadian Pacific Railway states that the men who were in charge there have beet murdered by Black/cet Indians. One man escaped and

THE BROKEN BANKS.

THE ROCKLAND SAVINGS BANK FAILURE. NYACK, N. Y., June 20.-The failure of the Rockland Savings Bank is complete. The depositors will

not realize 20 cents on a dollar, and their indignation is consequently great. The efficers of the institution are charged with fraud. Some people have confounded the charged with frand. Some people have confounded the savings bank with the Rockland County National Bank. but they are in no way connected. The National bank has a surplus of \$40,000, and other undivided profits amounting to \$20,000 more, and is thoroughly sound and

NO LOSS TO DEPOSITORS BY THE ST. LOUIS SUS-PENSION.

St. Louis. Mo., June 20.—It is stated that the deposits in the National Bank of the State of Missouri were yesterday \$2,000,000. In this amount is included \$240,000 belonging to this city, and £130,000 officially placed by assignees, registers, and Master in Chancery, ail secured by bonds. It is claimed that the depowill receive payment in full, of which 50 cents on the dellar will be paid very soon, the assets of the bank be ing amply sufficient for that purpose. The suspension was voluntary, an examination of the condition of the business. No new business has been taken by the bank

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—Furman Titus, sen of a well-to-do farmer of the adjoining township, took his gua, and placing the muzzle to the ack part of the head, forced the trigger with a forked slick, and blew off part of his skuil. He still aves, but cannot recover.

Nonpistows, Penn., June 20,-Xear Bridgeport.

GEN. GRANT IN ENGLAND.

THE PIERREPONT RECEPTION.

QUESTIONS OF ENGLISH ETIQUETTE-FOREIGN EM-BASSADORS REFUSING TO WAIVE THEIR RIGHT OF PRECEDENCE-PEOPLE WHO WERE AT THE RE-CEPTION-IMPRESSIONS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 6 .- Mr. Pierrepont's efforts to secure a suitable recognition of Gen. Grant in English society have proved completely successful. Wherever the General goes, etiquette makes ceftain concessions in his favor. If the concessions are not made, he does not go. I hear that, so far as the English themselves are concerned, few difficulties have been raised. They are more anxious to remove difficulties than to create them. Lord Beaconsfield the story goes, was desirous that Gen. Grant should be present at the Foreign Office dinner, on the celebration of the Queen's birthday last Saturday. An invitation was sent accordingly by Lord Derby, but it happened that the ex-Presiwas already engaged for that evening to the Duke of Wellington, who had sent his invitation by telegraph. But between the sending of Lord Derby's note and the refusal of Gen. Grant a curious incident had occurred. The foreign embassadors, who are always the Foreign Secretary's guests on such an occasion, had been communicated with. They had been asked, in consideration of Gen. Grant's peculiar position, to waive their claims to recedence at the dinner, and they had one and all refused: first of all, Musurus Pasha-with a view to proving that the fame of the Turk for politeness was as much a thing of the past as his other good qualities. They all stood upon their technical rights as the personal representatives of their respective sovereigns. From their point of view, Gen. Grant was nobody; and as nobody they were determined he should be treated, if he appeared in their company. It is hard to blame them. They acted after their kind, and up to their customs. They have at times to endure their own share of humiliations. A body of men coming mainly from civilized countries who are obliged to accept the seniority of a Turk may naturally be reluctant to waive their rights when etiquette, which has imposed such a hardship, offers them by way of compensation a chance of snubbing a republican ex-President,

Yet I remember a story which goes to prove that even a diplomatist may not always get his rights. This was told me long ago, by a lady who had among her guests at dinner a Foreign Minister and the lat-Marquis of Lansdowne. Uncertain which of the two was entitled to the honor of taking her in to dinner, she asked the Marquis, who replied, "Why I, of course," and offering his arm carried off the prize. But in fact he had no right to the distinction. He was only a Marquis, and the Foreign Minister was entitled to go out before any English nobleman beneath the rank of a Duke, I speak with diffidence on these high matters, and will cheerfully submit to correction by anybody who has made a study of them. You might not guess what different views are taken. Looking into a book of high authority on such matters, I read, not without awe, that the Clergy, the Bar, the Military, and other classes have among themselves a certain precedence and relative rank; but such precedence and rank are peculiar to each of these classes, and give them

with 75 more soldiers, who proceeded to gartison at Lapwai, and will leave this evening for the scene of action. Volunteers have arrived from Columbia County, and more are on their way hither.

The settlers in Paradise Valley are stockaded, and have sent to Lewiston for arms and ammunition. The Geneser Valley settlers are all here with their families.

We feel that we are in no imminent danger here at present. We feel that we are in no imminent danger here at present. We feel that we are in no imminent danger here at present. The latest news from Gen. Howard received at head quarters here states that Capt. Theiler of the 11st Register of the 11st Register of the 11st Register.

The latest news from Gen. Howard received at head quarters here of states that Capt. Theiler of the 21st Register of the Pierrepont has successfully struggled against the shop at Portland. A strong north-westerly wind disposition-if disposition there were-to inflict was blowing at the time, and the flames rapidly any similar rebuff on the eminent American who is spread, carrying with them bundreds of houses, his guest. The reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont

Grant may fairly be called brilliant. The company was numerous and distinguished, and the decora- of Prince William-st., Water-st., the south and part tions of the house were such as are seldom seen in of the north side of Kings-st., Kings-square, Ger-London-more often, I fancy, in New-York than here. I noticed that Americans who are new to London found nothing remarkable in the profusion Sydney and Carmarthen-sta, pertions of Wentworth of flowers which excited the greatest admiration among the English themselves. There were flowers everywhere; in the entrance-hall and all up the stairway; flowers in the reception-room, flowers in the large drawing-rooms, in the bondoir, in the breakfast and dining-rooms - flowers wherever Victoria Hotel, the Academy of Music, Dramatic guests were allowed to pencirate, and everywhere Lyceum, Royal Hotel, banks of New-Brunsguests were allowed to pencirate, and everywhere Lycean, Royal 1965, banks of fresh, costly, and beautiful. The combany began wick, Maritime Bank, agencies of banks of to assemble about half past 10 Mr. Bright being Montreal and Nova Scotia Savings Bank, to assemble about half past 10, Mr. Bright being one of the first to appear. The house which our Minister and his wife occupy is a large mansion in ity Church, St. Andrew's Church, Centenary Cavendish-square, which they rent furnished from | Church, German Street Methodist Church, City Sir John Waldron. It has been newly fitted up, and Hall, Water Commissioners' Onice, banking houses lacks nothing in size or splender to make of Simeon Jones & Co., George Phelps and Macit a proper residence for the representa-tive of a great country. For the purposes the newspaper offices of The Daily Telegraph, Daily of such a reception it is well arranged. As you reach the top of the staircase, you turn sharply to Ritchies building, and law offices. the right into a small room, where your hostess stands to welcome you, and where you are presented, if you do not already know them, to Gen, and W. Nicholson, James Domville & Co., W. H. Thorne you enter the main drawing-rooms, two in number, B. Chubb & Co., Thomas Furlong, Harringrooms on the same floor, which presently prove usemay be seen, illuminated by countless carriage | wholesale and nearly all the retail houses were delamps. Supper is to be had below when you come your way out; and the supper-room, let it be said graph office only saved its instruments and books. in justice to the English, is hardly less thronged all Except from the fact of the presence of General and

through the evening than the rooms up stairs. Mrs. Grant and of the flowers, the reception differed | consumed. The wind drove the flames to the south | Brilliantly lighted rooms, brilliantly thronged, are the water. no rarity in London, and one great party does not differ very much from another great party in gloryunless it may beast of royalty, and there was no estimated at from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, royalty on Tuesday night. The most ardent Republand the insurance will probably not exceed six millican could hardly look upon the Marquis of Lorne | lions. Thousands of people wander the streets homeas very near the throne. There are, however, other | less and in despair. claims to celebrity than mere rank, and there can in seeing Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright than in the many must perish from want. Few saved even common run of Dukes and Earls. Nor of these latter | their clothes. was there any default-still less of Countesses walkon the subject of toilets. An English friend, whom | probably will not enter that district. I met on first entering, remarked that nearly all the ladies he had seen were Americans. " How do the tire is not spreading.

you know?" "By their dress." "You mean because they are so well dressed?" "Because they are so much un-dressed," was his grim retort. But that was only an outbreak of national jealousy-at best it was a hasty generalization from one or two rather conspicuous instances. It is hard to say in these days what is permissible, or, rather, what is

Among Americans resident in London, Mr. Hoppin, Gen. Badeau, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Peabody, and Mrs. Edward Dicey were present; Mr. Russell Sturgis was not. Miss Kate Field was there, and I saw Mr. Birney, our Minister at the Hague, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Mr. Crane, American Consul at Manchester, Gen, Torbert, American Consul at Puris, and Mrs. Torbert, and Mrs. Fairchild, whose husband,

the Mediterranean. An imperfect list of the great people of this kingdom who were present fills nearly a column of the organ of society this morning, which is open to the perusal of those who care for it. The diplomatic body turned out in considerable strength, though there were notable absences. The same may be said of the British peerage. Lord Salisbury was there, but I saw neither Lord Beaconsfield nor Lord Derby, nor yet Lord Granvillo-the three men whose presence would have had some significance. Among the guests more or less known in America were, beside those already mentioned, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Cardwell, Lord Setborne, Mr. Childers, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, the Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hughes, Mr. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Huxley, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Gurney. Of titled and other fashionable people, there were great numbers, from Dukes and Duchesses down to plain commoners.

If I were asked to say what impression Gen. Grant had made, I should hardly know how to answer. Few people who met him last night for the first time had an opportunity for any conversation with him, and we have heard before now that he is not a talkative person. He seemed in good health and spirits, and doing as well as could be expected without his cigar. One Englishman was heard to remark that he wished Mr. Pierrepont had been Gen. Grant; but the occult meaning of this saying defies conjecture. There was no such confusion in the arrangements as to make it difficult to identify the General or Mrs. Grant. He wore no uniform, nor cept the elegance of Mrs. Pierrepont's dress. Guests continued to arrive till past midnight, and the last were not gone till toward two in the morning; which is late for a party at which there was no dancing.

P. S.—There are sandry errors in the foregoing, which, instead of correcting silently, I prefer to acknowledge and set right by contradiction; partly because all the wrong statements came to me on excellent authority; partly because some of the erroneous particulars contain grains of truth. Gen. Grant, then, was not invited to the Foreign Office dinner, but to Lord Beaconsfield's dinner, which he gave as Prime Minister. The refusal of the Foreign Embassadors to waive their claims to precedence may or may not have been made privately, but it was not made officially; and no one of them has yet been present on any occasion to meet Gen. Grant. When they do meet him there is reason to believe that the claims made in his behalf by our Minister will be conceded. The theory on which they were contested remains the same, and the concession, when made, will be an act of grace and not a surrender to any requirement of etiquette. At Mr. Pietrepont's reception both Lord Derby and Lord Granville were present. Their names did not appear in the semi-official record, and I did not see them; hence my comment on their absence. But my pres-ent correction is from the best sources. G. W. S.

A CITY IN FLAMES.

BURNING OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALL OF THE TOWN SOUTH OF KING-ST. DESTROYED-WHARVES AND SHIPPING BURNED WITH THE BUILDINGS-FRE POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BANKS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STORES, AND DWELLINGS IN ASHES-LOSS FROM \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Sr. John, N. B., June 20.-At 2:30 o'clock this stores, and lumber-yards.

The fire spread rapidly toward the business poron Tuesday evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. tion of St. John, clearing in its career entire streets of buildings. Dock-st., Market-square, the whole main, Canterbury, Princess, Duke, Leinster, Charlette, Orange, the whole of the Lower Cove District. and Fitt-sts,-in fact the whole of that pertion of the city south of King-st, was destroyed, including

wharves and shipping. Among the public buildings destroyed are the new Pest-Office, valued at \$200,000, the Custom-house, Millan & Co., the Western Union Telegraph office, News, Globe, Freeman, and Watchman, newsroom,

Among the leading business houses destroyed are those of Daniel & Boyd, Richard Thompson, John Mrs. Grant. Gen. Badeau, again in service as aide- & Co., Thomas R. Jones & Co., George F. Smith, de-camp-in-waiting, is there in attendance upon his Everett & Butler, J. & W. F. Harrson, Hall & Fairold commander, and Mr. Pierrepont occupies the weather, Trumbull & Co., Magee Brothers, Stewart left of the line next the door by which you pass out & White, James Manson, J. & J. Hogan & after your salutations are over. Through this door | Ce., Watts & Turner, Eastern Express office, out of which you may find your way into two other out of which you may find your way into two other out of which your flow, which presently prove useful in reviewing the pressure of the constantly in- dry & Co., Wist. Thomson & Co., Andre, Cushing & greasing crowd. Windows open on a balcony in Co., Grey, Stewart & Co., Scammell Bros., E. D. front, from which the whole of Cavendish-square Jewett & Co., the police office. In fact, every stroyed. The only bank saved was the Bank of in, or whenever you like during your stay, or on British North America. The Western Union Tele-Several schooners and large vessels were burned to the water's edge. Kafts laden with goods and household wares readily caught the flames and were

in nothing from other great crashes of the season. | and east, and destroyed everything they reached to Five men ano two infants are now known to have lost their lives, and many are missing. The loss is

The destruction of provisions of all kinds seems be few Americans who would not be more interested | to point to famine, and relief must come speedily or

The fire is still raging, and no hope is entertained ing in the glare of their own diamonds. The of extinguishing it until it has exhausted the supply American contingent was strong, yet some of the of inflammable material. The wind has died away, best known Americans were absent, among them the | but the fire still rages. The gas works are destroyed, beauty whom Millans's pencil made famous last | and the remaining portions of the city are in darkyear, and her more beautiful sister. Both, I believe, ness. An area of nearly 206 acres has been burned. had left town for the Continent. I dare not enter | The fire has not extended north of King-st., and

JUNE 21-1:45 A. M.-The weather is calm, and

WASHINGTON.

A HARD-MONEY ADMINISTRATION. BUT NOT ONE IN PAYOR OF UNLIMITED SILVER-SIL

VER INFLATIONISTS DISAPPOINTED-A NEW GREAT BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 20 .- It may be considered as settled that the letter of Secretary Sherman relative to the payment of the four per cent bonds in gold has definitely fixed the policy of the Administration as to the remonetization of silver. Evidently Mr. and Mrs. Conway. Of non-resident Americans, the President will go no further than to recommend that silver be made a legal tender to the same extent that greenbacks now are. He will feel compelled to veto any bill which provides for the payment of the public debt in silver. This is known to be the American Consul at Liverpool, is absent on leave in consultant Con aged to believe from a recent dispatch to the Associated Press, which had the appearance of being inspered, that the President intended to go to the full length of unlimited remonetization. Now they find there is no hope of pushing the Administration beyond the safe limits laid down by Secretary Sherman in his Marietta speech.

New devices for coins have been prepared at the Philadelphia Mint and the dies are nearly completed. The object in view is to make the workmanship so fine as to render counterfeiting more difficult than at present. The new devices will not be adopted until Congress takes definite action on the silver question. The mint is preparing a die at the request of the Committee on Coinage for a \$50 gold coin, which, it is said, will be the largest gold piece ever struck in any country.

THE PENSION AGENCIES A GREAT STRIFE OVER THEM IN THE WEST-THE BALTIMORE AGENCY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 20.—There is still a great pother over the pension agencies in the West. The Presdent and secretary Schurz seem to be at variance about agent at Milwaukee and to have the consolidated office there, while the President wishes to yield to the pressure of the Wisconsin delegation and retain the present agent at Madison. Miss Sweet, the Chicago pension agent is here, making an energetic personal effort to keep her place. Of the three agents in littaols only one was there anything remarkable in the costumes of Senator Ogicsby, who came here recently in company any of the small group in the reception-room—exto result in securing the consolidated agency f r Mr. to her business, has had seven years' experience, and bas a o Dr. Newman's church, and effered

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, June 20, 1877. The Post-Office Department to-day awarded contracts, under the advertisement of April 10, for mall service to and from the Block Hills for a contract term of from Sidney, Neb., to Deadwood, 270 miles, six times a week, contract awarded to s. P. Wherles of Nobraska at \$15,823 per annum; from Rismarck, the present termi miles, tri-weekly, to the Northwestera Express and Stage Company at \$12,900 per annum; from Hot Creek, Wyoming Territory, to Deadwood, 121 miles, daily, to A. H. Brown of Washington, D. C., at \$21,120 per an-A. H. Brown of Washington, D. C. & Series per aumining Hot Creek is the term inus of the existing regular mail reute from Cheyerne northward.] "he other three routes to the Black Hills, which are now supplied with temporary service (numery, those from Forts Pierce, Dakota, and Kearney, and Paddock, Neb.), will not be relet, the department having concluded that permanent service on them is not needed.

ing last year provided only for charges d'affaires in that and several other European countries to which formerly St. John, N. B., June 20.—At 2:30 o'clock this fermion a fire broke out in McLanghlin's boilerine at Portland. A strong north-westerly wind as blowing at the time, and the flames rapidly bread, carrying with them bundreds of houses, and lumber-yards.

D. T. Boynton, the former pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn, has been designated as agent for the consolidated district composed of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Icanessee. He has received full instruc-tions from Commissioner Entley, and will proceed to the different agencies and receive all the books, papers, and office presents. Several gentlemen who were connected with the com-

mission on civil service reform under President Grant, are now engaged by direction of President Hayes in the preparation of rules on the same subject to operate in all ombic offices throughout the country. Official numbers were awarded to-day by the Bureau

of Statistics to a number of vessels, including the iron steamship Niagara, of 2,265 tons, built at Chester, Penn., and the wooden salling ship Baring Brothers, of 2,100 tons, built at Thomaston, Mc.

John L. Bailey of North Carolina has been tendered the the Consulship at St. Paul de Loando, Africa, but will decline it. VIOLENCE AND LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, June 20 .- The Gazette has information from Vanceburg, Ky., of a fight between the Vigilance Committee and a band of horse thieves. There were between 50 and 70 men engaged and four are re-TWO MEN BURIED IN A COAL MINE.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 20.-Part of the Harleign coal mine caved in this afternoon, imprisoning two of the miners and 15 mules. A number of other miners were in the mine at the time, but fortunately escaped. Black Creek, a stream flowing close by is pouring its waters into the mine, and the imprisoned men, if alive, are in great danger of being sufficiented or

. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Chicago, June 20.—The American Nurserymen's Association began a three days' season here to day.

San Francisco, June 20.— Trial of the libel suits of Senator Sargent and Congression Page against the proprietors of The San Francisco Chronicle was set for Aug. 6.

POUGHEEPSIE, N. Y., June 20.—The funeral of Henry D. Varlek, an old and proclinent citizen of boughkeepsie, occurred to day. He was well began in banking circles.

Athary N. V. June 20. ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—Gov. Robinson has ap-pointed Edward C. Donnelly of New York City a Commissioner of the State Board of Charilles, in place of Henry L. Hognet,

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—The Court of Parsions has a large number of caces. No limit action has yet occur taken in the case of James Rand, the delicating Tax receiver

NewBurgh, N. Y., June 20.—Locusts are damaging roung fruit at Mariberough. On one farm several across of propes have been destroyed. Large numbers of peach trees are also been attacked.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20.—At the meeting of the receive of the Canton Company held to day Walter E. Brooks is laintnore was elected President and William W. Jamey, ecretary and Treasurer, for the ensuing year. means. Hi., June 20.—The unanufacturers of learns throughout the United States met here to-day armed the American States beard Association, fixed a nul-sel cours of prices, and transacted other business.

BALLINORE, Md., June 20, Gov. Carrell has Brockel a rolle prompt to be entore: to the six undermenta gainst William Baker, ex-City Conscilman one for setting

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.— Ex-State Auditor Johnson was today senteneed to a local \$50 and to impresonment for 10 days for refusing to produce exclain books and to answer certain questions called to by the cross Jury. Johnson says some of the documents were standard and others taken away when they were expecting at attack by the White League in January hast.